

REDEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL JAIL AREA

LALBAGH, OLD DHAKA

By

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ABSTRACT

Old dhaka is a place enriched with culture, tradition, history and a wonderful example of social bonding. But as times passes we all are losing this essence of old dhaka because of lack of space and facilities. As through this project that means after relocation of the jail when old dhaka will get a huge chunk of open space, many of community functions can be put there. But the most important thing that old dhaka people really need is that a open ' maydan' like space for community gathering as they are not aware of the feeling of having a big open space in their community.

This project can be a good way to hold their tradition and cultural as I suggested to use the open community space by doing something that reflects their tradition like playing Bangladeshi games, Kawali at night, celebration of festivals, monkey games, snake charmer showing games etc.

Besides these civic facilities through this project one of the major urban problems can be solved. This is the traffic congestion at the peripheral road of the site through underground passing, widen the peripheral road and specific zone for the vehicle of the Chawk Bazar.

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1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Dhaka central jail is located near the banks of the Buriganga river, at the heart of Puran Dhaka. It falls under the Kotwali thana of Dhaka district. It is the structure that holds evidence of a 400 years old city that has prospered most during the Mughal's rule. Near the site remains reminiscent of the old structures that this prosperous city had held high and now on the verge of becoming ruins.

Chawk- Bazar

Choto- Katra

Boro Katra

Hussaini Dalan

Lalbagh- Quella

Khan MD Mridha Mosque

are just a few names.

The jail structure itself has its own history. It was an Afghan fort later on taken over by Man Sing to protect the city and during the British rule converted into jail.

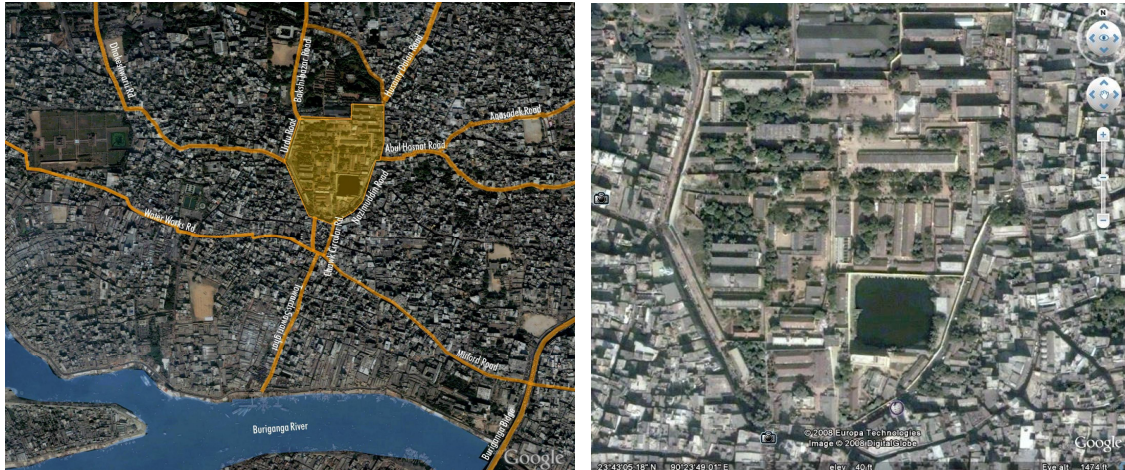
Government is implementing the proposal of relocating this jail to Keranigong in next 5-6 years. Then the old Dhaka will get a big chunk of open space which can help this locality to get better living condition through designing the space properly. So the client of this project will be the people of the surrounding locality. Area of the site is 38 acers.

1.2 KEY ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

Old Dhaka is the most highly dense area in Dhaka city. There is almost no open space in the whole area. So by relocating the jail to another place the old Dhaka people will get a big chunk of open space for some civic facilities which they really need at this point. By staying in the densely populated area the

people of Dhaka city has forgotten the concept or the feeling of having an open breathing space. This project can be a way to give the people these facilities back. This is the main key aspect of the project.

1.3 SITE



The Dhaka central jail is supposed to hold 4000 prisoners in total, but presently there are 10,000 including some well known politicians. It has plenty of open areas and two ponds. Buildings are dark and shabby. One major problem was identified is that the toilet stinks. Prisoners are provided with good foods and they have no reason to complain. Female prisoners have their own section secluded from the men.

The site itself holds a historic value. It is known to be the Dhaka's oldest fort, constructed even before the Lalbagh Quella. It is also said that it was known as an Afghan fort. But no records have been traced out about its past. Only two walls remain standing around 25' high which should be preserved as historic evidence. The fort was used by Mughals as rest houses before the Lalbagh Quella was built.

After the fort premises were converted into a jail, there are presences of historic structures, such as cells of great four leaders.

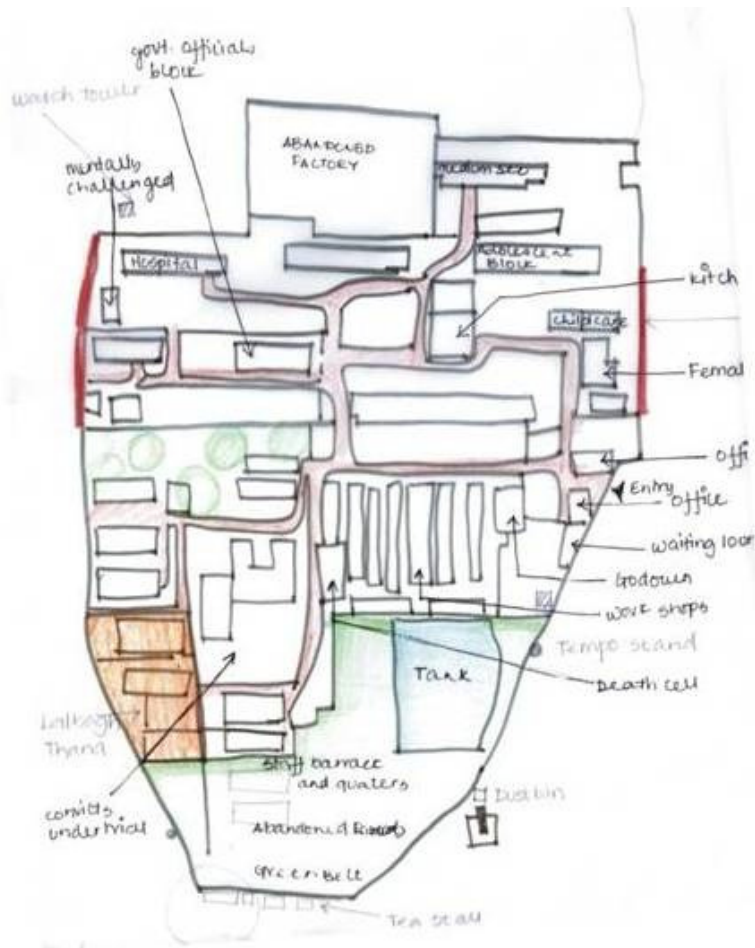
Mohammad Kamruzzaman

Tajuddin Ahmed

Capt. Monsur Ali

Syed Nazrul Islam

And cells of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



1.4 GIVEN PROGRAM

The main program of this project will be come from the needs of the people of that locality. These are the some program that old Dhaka needs according to their opinion.

- ACCOMODATION FACILITIES

They need some extra accommodation facilities for their guests as most of the family lives in a small house.

The businessman of the Chawk Bazar proposed a hotel based accommodation for the people who come for business purpose in Chawk for one night stay.

- MULTIPURPOSE HALL

For wedding purpose or some cultural program they need a multipurpose hall

- PARKING FACILITY

As in most of the houses the ground floor is occupied for shops, they don't have a garage to park their cars. That's why instead of the necessity of having a car they cannot buy a car.

- PLAY FIELD

The people of old Dhaka badly need open space for playing. They don't have any breathing space.

CHAPTER 2.1: BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE AERA

PURAB Dhaka is placed in Kotwali Thana

6 Wards 97 Mohallas

Population around 63000

Male 65%

Female 35%

Muslim 88.26%

Hindu 10.28%

Others 0.26%

MAIN OCCUPATION

Industry 2.18%

Commerce 49.38%

Service 31.2%

Construction 1.98%

Others 14%

LAND USE

Urbanization 100%

Residential 32%

Commercial 19%

Offices 6%

Business centre 38%

Common facilities 3.3%

others 1.7%

WHOLESALE MARKET

- Toys
- Shoes (sole, fite etc)
- Cloths
- Cosmetics
- Trinkets/ jewellery
- Fruits
- Fishes
- Spices
- Chemical/ medical stuffs
- Mechanical parts/ engineering
- Rice
- Plastic
- Cookeries
- Export-import



TRAFFIC OVERVIEW

REASONS FOR TRAFFIC

1. Transportation of prisoners
2. Visitors of prisoners



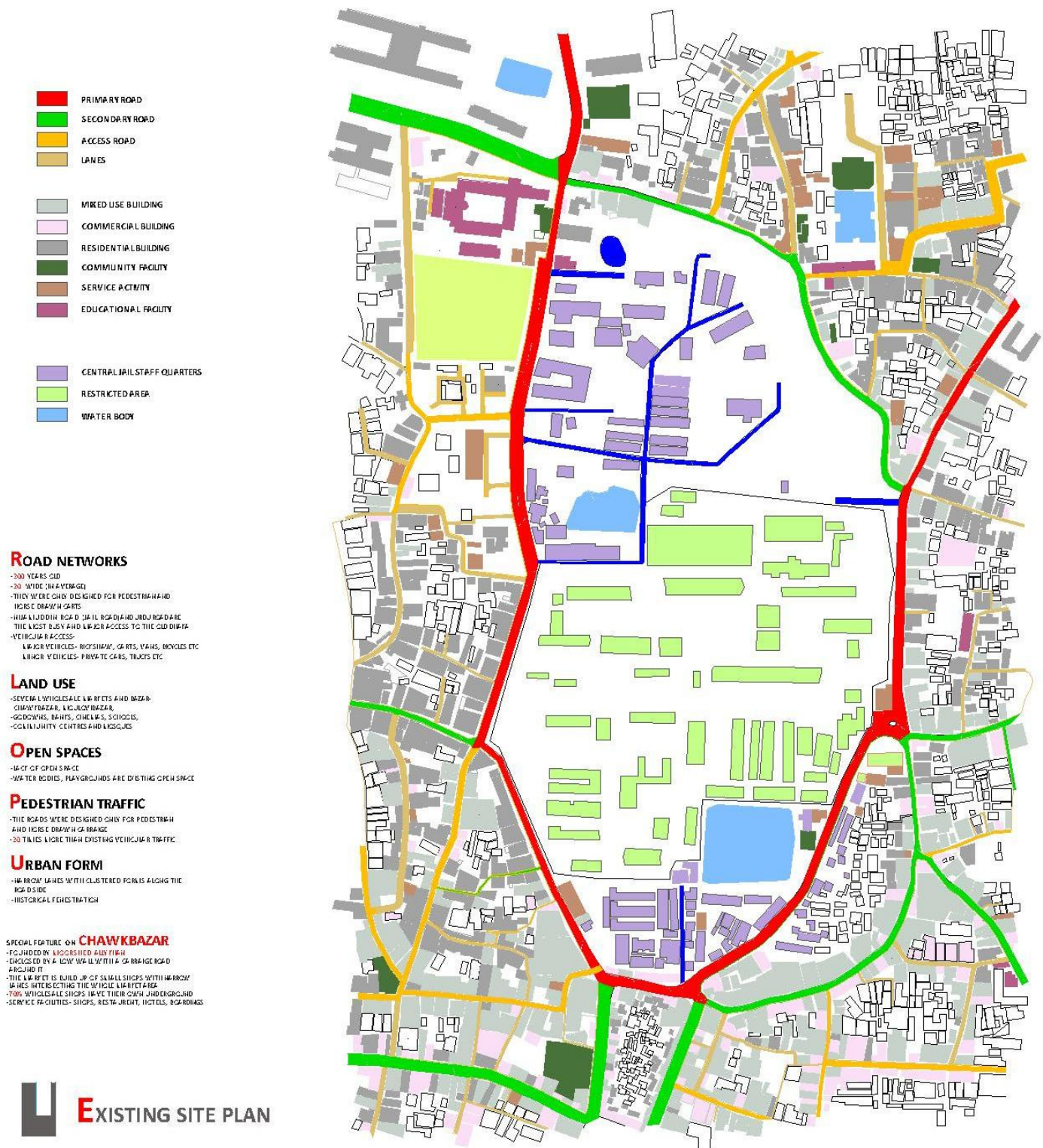
3. Media/press
4. Wholesale market
5. Van carrying goods
6. Excess rickshaw
7. Tempo stand
8. Dustbins at junctions
9. Narrow streets
10. Improper driving skills
11. Absence of traffic police
12. Consumers rush
13. Car parking along the roadside
14. Slow and fast moving



FRIDAYS

- All markets are closed after a busy week of transaction.
- Slight traffic during Friday prayers from 1-3 pm
- Best way to travel through the narrow alleys is by foot or rickshaw.
- Buses do not enter but stop at the periphery.
- Tempo transports within commercial zones and have stops on the roads creating traffic.
- traffic is dead by 9 pm
- On a normal day in a commercial zone traffic starts from dawn increase till noon, decreases during hours and regenerates at 4 pm.

2.2 SITE PLAN



2.3 NODES



2.4 S.W.O.T ANALYSIS

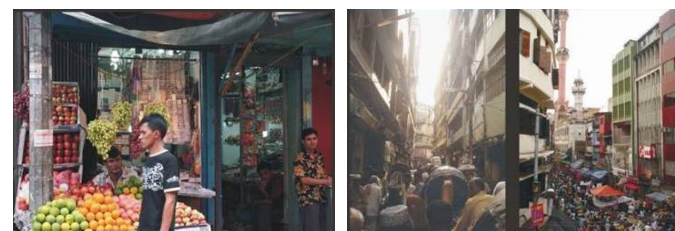
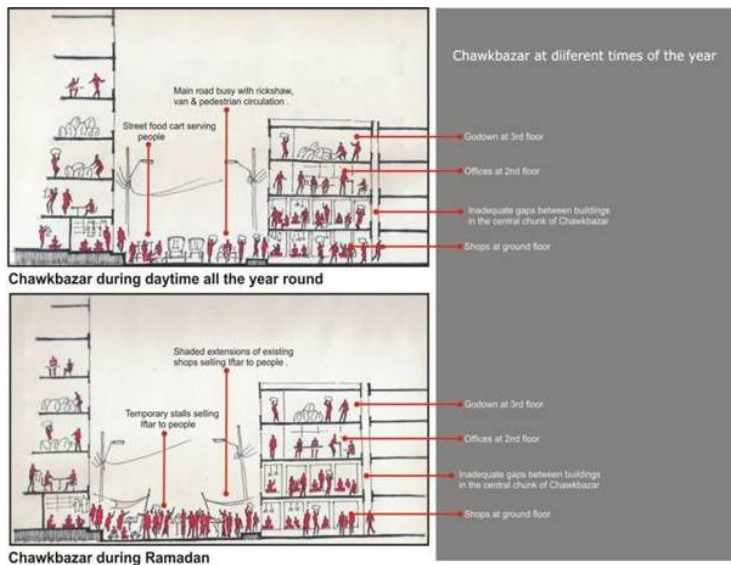
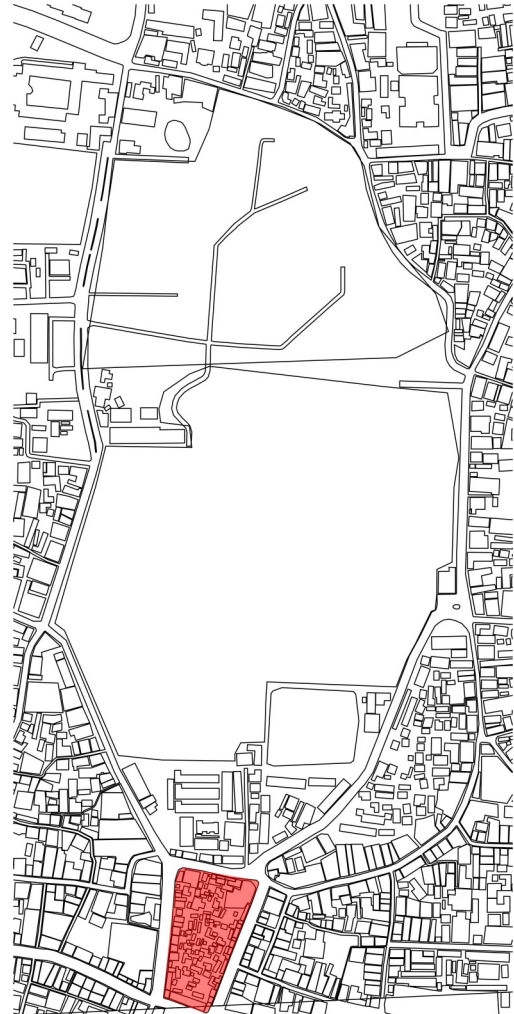
	LOCALITY	LAND COST	COMMUNITY	PEDESTRIAN	VEHICULAR
STRENGTH	Availability of variety of goods at hand reach.	Land value is high due to presence of commercial hubs.	Public interactions more in mosques and food areas due to its high	Highly accessible.	Highly accessible bus and river routes end here creating commercial
WEAKNESS	Multiple activities hamper each other.	Illegal occupancy.	Lack of recreational space.	Narrow roads without footpaths.	Traffic jams. Heavy nodal pressure.
OPPORTUNITY	Well connected.	Land owners can gain revenue by leasing or renting out land.	Creating a breathing space.	Creating more footpaths.	Reparing the water works road will decrease traffic pressure at chawk
THREATS	Competition between market.	Illegal occupants can cause issues.		High risks of road accidents.	Narrow congested roads does not allow the passage of ambulance.

	LOADING & UNLOADING	LIGHT	VENTILATION	VEGETATION	DRAINAGE
STRENGTH		Highly light.	Well ventilated.		Does not get clogged after
WEAKNESS	No specific area hence they	Lack of shaded areas.	Lack of ventilation inside the	Barely any vegetation.	Clogging of drain line by
OPPORTUNITY	Parking blocks can be designed.	Creating pavillions.	Good ventilation creates better environment for shopping.	Increase in landscaping.	Maintenance of drain line.
THREATS	Road side parked cars	High rises will decrease the	Increases of high rises will	Pollutions.	Overflowing.

	PARKING FACILITIES	HISTORICAL SURROUNDING	AMENITIES	EDUCATIONAL	COMMERCIAL HUBS
STRENGTH		Attracts tourists, tells us about the rich past of the country.	Creates more interaction	Nearby are most reputed public institutions	Generator of huge income
WEAKNESS	No parking zones.	Fragile structures being misused	Lack of better interactive environment	No proper english medium schools	Generator of huge traffic. Creation of fake goods.
OPPORTUNITY	Creating parking areas.	Can generate money. Must help preserve them.	Creating more civic amenities.	Can create better educational facilities	Creating a better environment for shopping and making it more organized
THREATS	Roadside parked cars	Destruction to build new buildings/markets.		Heavy traffic during drop-off and pick-up	Political uprisings between shop owners

2.5 HEART OF THE SITE 'CHAWK'

CHAWK is the heart of the site and it the most active part of the site, being a commercial hub and whole sale market. All goods are sold and distributed from here to the different shopping complex and markets of the city. Chawk is divided by narrow lanes comprising of hundreds of wholesale and retail markets. Despite the lack of open space many people still take the effort to go being able to buy things at a much cheaper rate than from AC markets situated in posh localities. The Chawk has a history itself. It is as old the Dhaka city. It had been established as a hang out zone 400 years ago. A plaza was built and gradually shops came about taking the form as it is now.



BUILT FORMS

Main central islands of buildings is so densely built that there is only provision for one or two person to walk through the market and rarely there is aperture to the sky. Road side built form is mainly commercial and have plain and almost solid street side façade. One old and comparatively beautiful looking building forms the south façade of the central chunk.

USE PATTERN

This place is mainly commercial in character. Central market area consists of various types of wholesale shops including cloths, toys, shoes etc. Upper floors of the central markets are used as godown for these shops. Other buildings have offices shops and even banks at the upper floors.

CIRCULATION

Roads are mainly occupied by vans and rickshaws and sometimes by auto rickshaws. Pedestrians have no other option than to walk with vehicle in the same road.

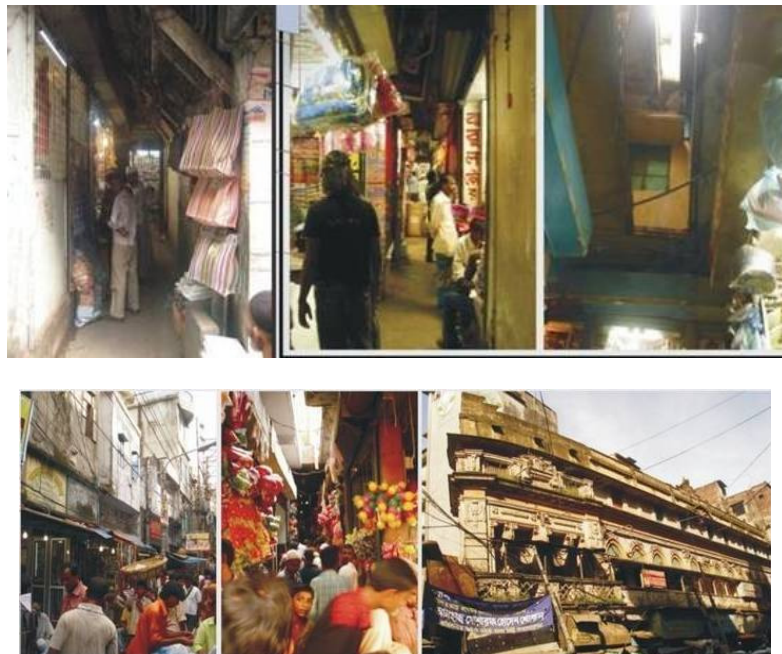


Fig: Existing situation of Chawk Bazar

2.6 HISTORICAL STRUCTURES

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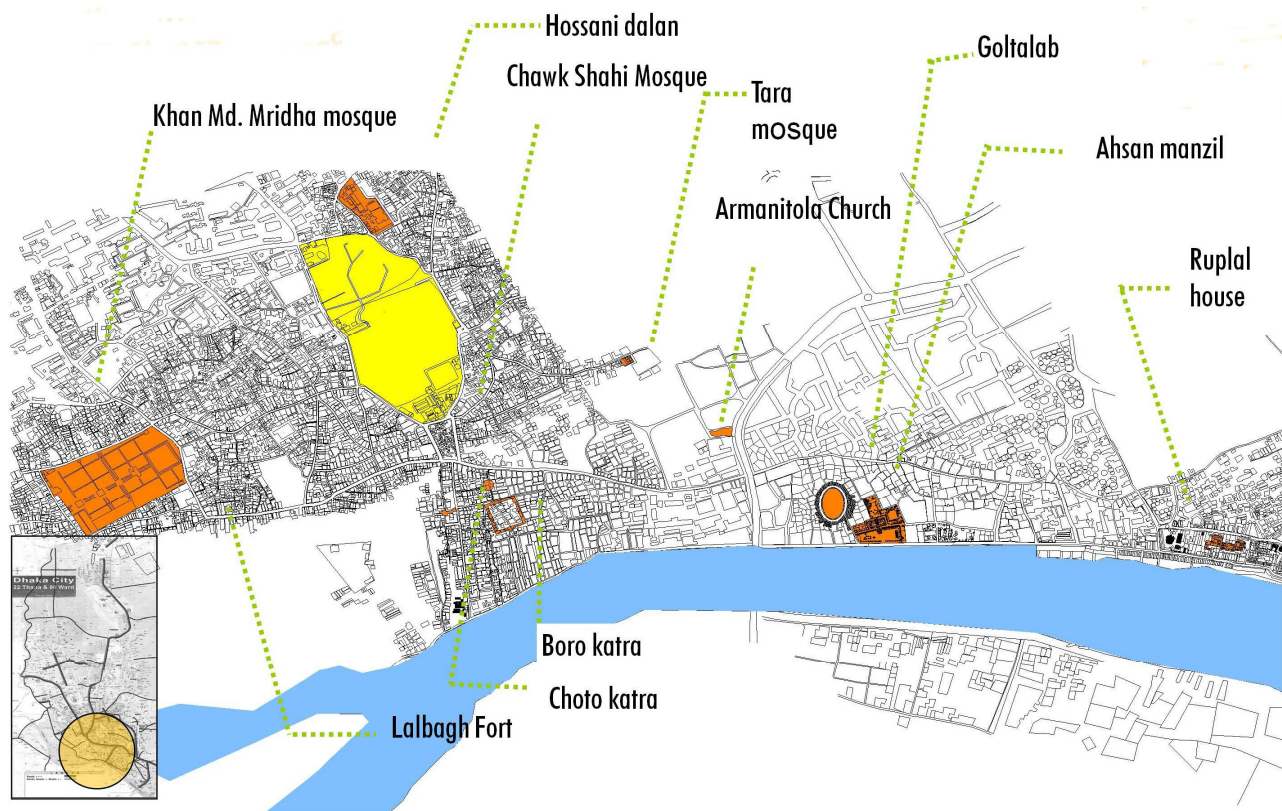


Fig : Historical structures near the site

2.6.1 LALBAGH FORT

Prince Azam, son of Emperor Aurangzeb, started the construction of the lalbagh fort in 1678, but he could complete it he had to leave Sube Bangla. In his second tenure (1678-1680) as the Subadar, Shaista Khan continued the construction of the fort. But on the death of his daughter, Pari-bibi, he abandoned the construction, and the fort remained incomplete. In the south-east corner stands the only surviving the main complete gateway. Rests has been left incomplete. The fort comprises of monuments.

1. The three domed Badshahi Mosque at the west, with onion shaped domes which are fluted, built in 1680.
2. East side of the mosque and centre of the court stands Pari Bibi's tomb. Small cubed building, comprises of 9 compartments. A unique structure found in Bengal. The sarcophagus can be circumnuted. Made of marble covered with Chinese patterned flowers. Floral pattern designed on the floor with black and white stone. Basic features resemble the

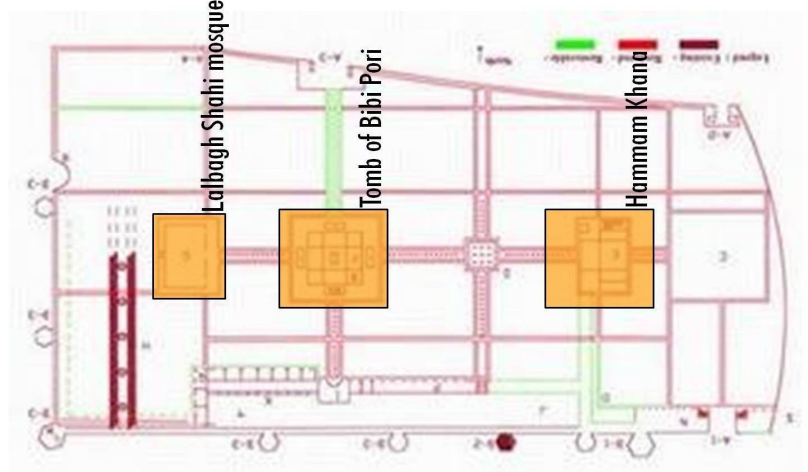
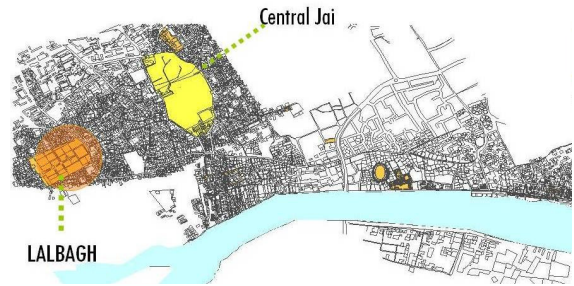


Fig: Key plan of Lalbagh Quella

Taj Mahal in India. False dome on the top corbelled, the dome is made of copper.

3. The last structure of the fort is the two storied Audience Hall, comprises of three rooms upstairs to entertain the guests. Downstairs there still remains the Hammam Khana which has now been converted into a museum. Steam baths were known to be taken there., the remaining ruins of ducts tell us how warm and cool water were kept separately.

On the east of the Audience hall is a water body that supplied water to the fountains present on the site. The rest of the land was used to build typical Mughal styled gardens.



2.6.2 BORO KATRA

Boro Katra situated to the south of Chawk Bazar, located right over the banks of Buriganga during its time. Built by emperor Shahjahan's son Shah Shuja during 1643-46. Originally the Katra enclosed a quadrangular courtyard with 22 rooms on all its over its 4 sides. Has two gateways one on the south and other on the north, one of which still remains. Southern wing of the structure was built on a grand scale with an elaborate 3 storied gateway containing an octagonal general chamber. Remaining portions were 2 storied encased by octagonal minarets at its sides.

Gateway is decorated by four centered cusped, horseshoe and flat arches. Highly fortified and was established with all the features of the imperial Mughal style.

Two Persian stone engravings confirmed that Shah Shuja gave the building to Mir Abul Qasim to be used as a Katra on the condition that officials in charge should not take any rent from the destitute people staying with in it. 22 shops were donated to carry out expenses of the Katra.

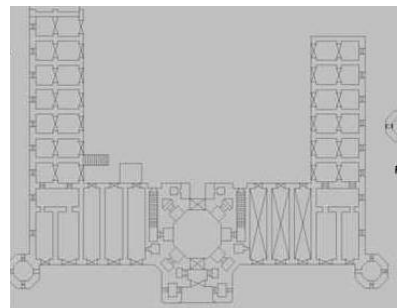
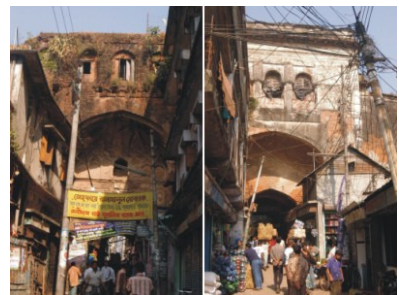


Fig: Plan of Boro Katra

More than half of the Katra building has already been destroyed and the building as a whole is in a dilapidated condition.

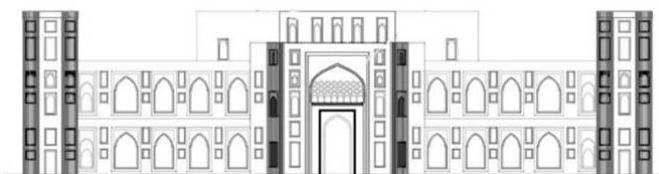


Fig: South elevation

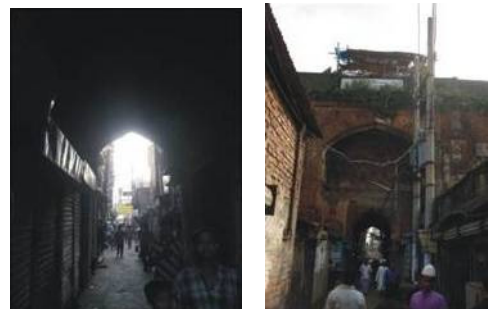


Fig: Existing situation

2.6.3 CHOTO KATRA

Choto Katra is believed to be built by Shaista Khan around 1664 AD. It is also believed that the Katra was constructed to accommodate officials and also Shaista Khan's expanding family! It has a tomb of Champa Bibi, whose history and identity is mysterious. The small mosque with its boundary has also disappeared.

Situated about 200 yards east of the Boro Katra at Hakim Habibur Rahman Lane. Slightly smaller than the Boro Katra, similar plan and

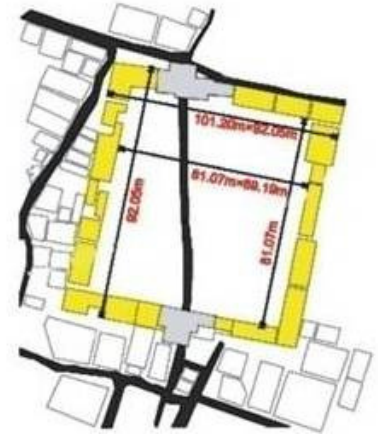


Fig: Key plan

was built for the same use. Rectangular plan 101.2m (303.6 ft) x 92.05m (276.15ft) externally and 81.07m (243.21ft) x 69.19 (207.57 ft) internally. Thickness of the outer walls is maximum up to 3 ft and 3.66 ft for the bastion walls. There are two gateways on the north and the other in the south. Main entrance is on the south. The 3 storied gateways on the river side have colonial features. The minarets were strongly built and were without parapets in comparison to other Mughal structures. The floor and the fairly wide stairways are built of woods. Rooms are fairly simple and without ornamentations.



Fig: Existing situation of Choto Katra

2.6.4 HUSSAINI DALAN

Husaini Dalan is a Shiite Shrine in the old Dhaka, built during the Mughal period. Build by Amir Khan in 1600. it is a common practice among the Shia community to build edifices to commemorate the myrtydome of al – husain, at the battle of Karbala in Iraq on the tenth day of Muharram 61 AH (10 October 680 AD). The building has been restored by Sayeed Murad during the governorship

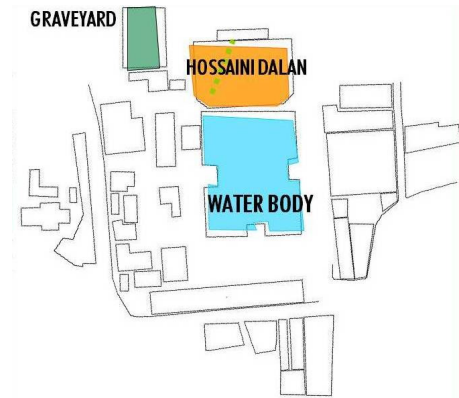


Fig: Key Plan

of Shah Shuja, who although being a Sunni, was eager to preserve and patronize Shiite institutions. Traditions relate that Sayyid Murad, having seen al – husain in a vision erecting a Tazia Khana (house of mourning), was



fig: Hussaini Dalan in 1827

inspired to raise the building, which he named Husaini Dalan. The original building may have been a smaller structure, expanded to its present state in later times. The East – India Company repaired it in 1807 and 1810, and a portion of the building was reconstructed after the earthquake in 1897.

The building stands on a high platform ascended by a flight of steps on the easts and consists of two main halls placed back to back. The Shirni hall, facing south, is colored black to indicate sorrow and mourning for the death of al-husain, and the Khutba hall, facing north, has a nimber with seven wooden steps. In the latter hall are hung several religious symbols. To the halls have been added subsidiary halls in two storeys on the right and left, probably meant for woman. The southern façade of the building is flanked by two three storied polygonal hollow towers,

crowned by domes. The parapet of the building consists of colored merinos, and over its four corners are four kiosks. The building as a whole gives a modern appearance with remnants of older architecture here and there.

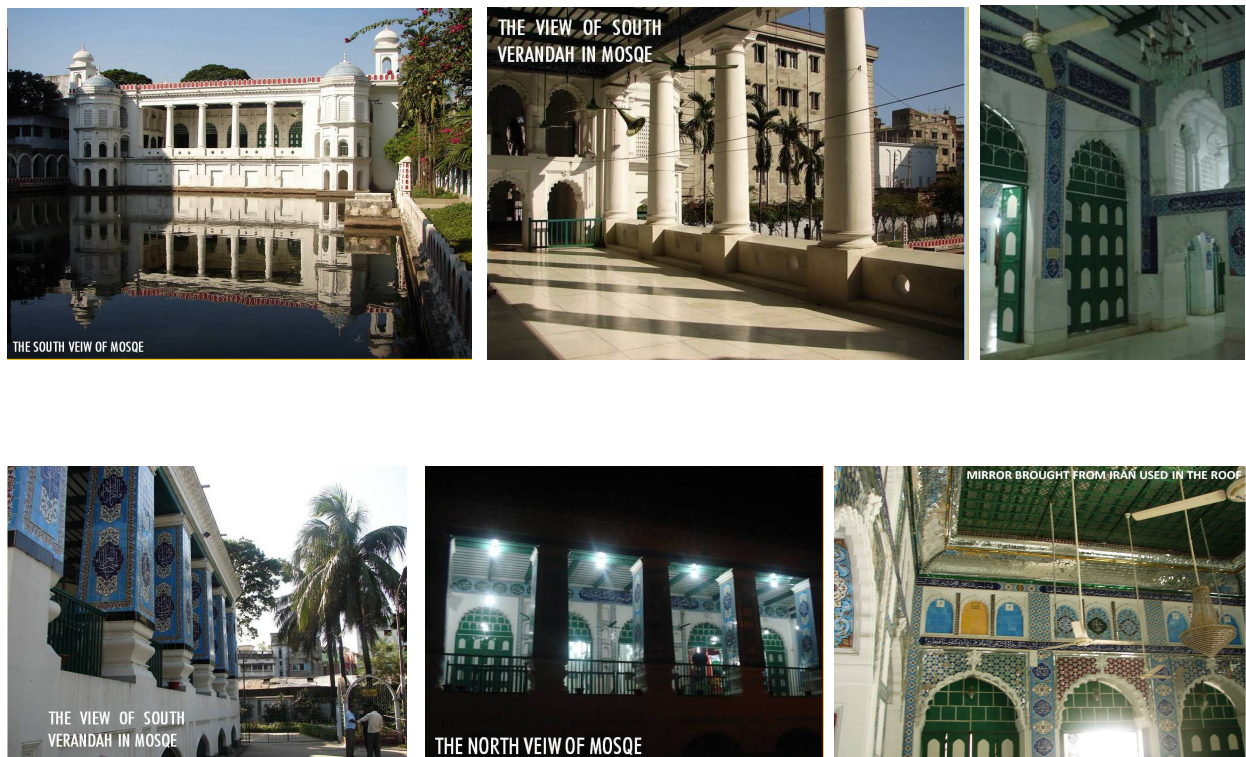


Fig: existing situation of Hussaini Dalan

2.6.5 TARA MOSQUE

Formerly known as Kartalab's Khan's mosque on the Eastern side of Chawk Bazar. It is a rectangular five domed mosque with an annex made in pure Shaistakhani style. It was built by Kartalab Khan in 1702. the mosque is 28.65m x 8.23m, stands on a high



platform with a vaulted tahkhana underneath a used as shops. Rooted over by five domes in a single line resting on octagonal drums. To the north is attached a room with a Bangla *do – chala* hut shaped roof built as the residence for the *Imam*. A colonial structure situated in Mahuthtuli old part of Dhaka city. The mosque was constructed and renovated later in 19 century.

Originally it was Mughal style structure with an oblong 10.6m into 4.04m three – dome mosques. The mihrab on qibla wall in alignment with the three doorways of the mosque, and the central doorway entry was the largest among the three. The prayer hall was roofed with three domes, and the central one was invariably given prominence by making it larger than the flanking.

Ones, the dilapidated plain wall of the western side bears the witness to the plainness of the Mughal era. The original mosque building was not as decorative as it is now after the reconstruction. In 1926 a extended verandah was added to its eastern side and five arches were erected on four pillars on the eastern faced of verandahs. The three - domed mosque was reconstructed and transformed into a five domed mosque in 1987 and the length and breath of the mosque became 21.34m by 7.98m respectively a mihrab was demolished and two new domes and three new mihrabs were added. The mosque is decorated with mosaic both in inside and outside. Hundred of blue stars have been created on the dome of the white murble and the exterior surfaces are covered with different colored stars. The upper portion of the eastern faced also incorporates a crescent motif.

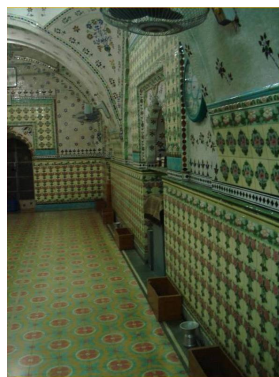
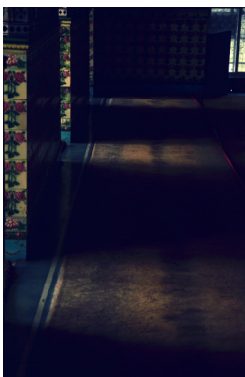


Fig: Existing situation of Tara Mosque

3.1 Overview about old Dhaka

3.1.1 Educational Facilities

Literacy rate in Dhaka city is higher than the national average. Dhaka Kotwali, Sutrapur and Lalbagh thana have moderate to low literacy rate. However only a few wards in puran Dhaka have much lower percentage than the city average. Puran Dhaka people have more accessibility to government educations including primary, secondary schools, madrasas and colleges in terms of the number of institutions per sq. km than that of the city as a whole.

3.1.2 Commerce and Communication

Dhaka city grew based on river transport as a small service center on the bank of the river Buriganga in the 17th century. Over time road network with a number of new roads and lanes developed along with the expansion of the city area. Services centers developed mainly based on the river. In the Yester days roads were mainly built for non motorized vehicle such as palkis, bullock carts and rickshaw. Railways were introduced in 1880's. the importance of river as means of communication reduced to a great extent. Consequently the city started growing with its trade and commercial centers towards the north away from puran Dhaka with the development of good networks with other parts of the country as well as within the city. Presently puran Dhaka is more dependent on the road communication than the river or railway. Perishable food supply of Dhaka enters the city by the river transport and then through the narrow road network spreads all over puran Dhaka.

3.1.3 Language

The people of puran Dhaka speak a special dialect, which reflects the imprint of cultural heritage of Dhakaiya people. There are existence of two groups of people who speaks different dialects named the khusbas/ Shukhbas and kuttis.

3.1.4 Religion

Dhaka is also known as the city of mosques. Compared to the new Dhaka the density of mosques are high In old Dhaka. Dhakaiya people are very religious in nature and are proud of having some of the oldest mosques of the subcontinent.

3.1.5 Celebration

Old Dhaka people celebrate marriages very colorfully. It is one of their heritages which actually distinguish them from the other city dwellers. Also they celebrate ‘Worosh’ in Husaini dalan and a huge number of muslim attend. In’ dhakessawari temple all the puja held and hindu community celebrate to the extent. Old Dhaka is one of the centre point of all the celebrations.

3.1.6 Old Dhaka women

In general old Dhaka people are very conservative. Majority of the muslim women of the community maintains ‘pardah.’ Maintenance of the pardah system is related with socio-economical condition of the family. Taylor in 1840 described socio-economic conditions of Dhaka. He observed that seclusion of women among the muslims are strictly enforced and those belonging to lower classes were seen more often. Lower class women worked as hard as men even during that time, specially the women belonging from ‘kuttis’

3.1.7 Panchayat

Old Dhaka people maintain a strong social bond through different social organization. Panchayat was one of them. It is a body or system which under a community leader or shardar look after the social and moral being of its member. Each mohalla or ward has its own ‘panchayat’ which deals with much of the people’s interests and right.

3.2 Morphology of Housing in Puran Dhaka

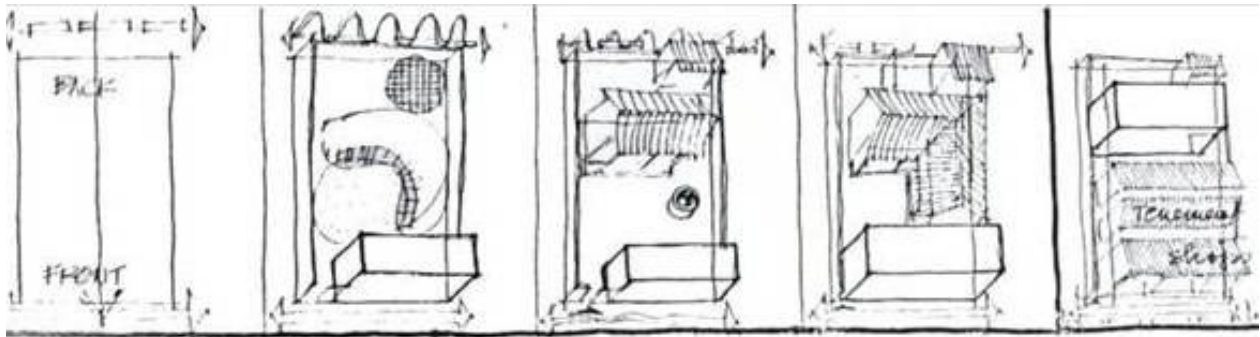
Many splendid mansions were built in Dhaka in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These borrowed elements in the façade are from contemporary and classical European styles, though spatially they followed indigenous arrangement. The dichotomous houses remain as the socio-cultural testament of the society elite of that period. Despite being monumental in appearance, spaces were in a human scale achieved through the use of courtyards. Rooms were laid around the court playing a multipurpose role. Different phases of socio-economic and political transformations formulated an architectural vocabulary of Bengal. Dhaka flourished as a significant centre of Dhaka, education and culture being the regional capital on various occasions. Many intricately decorated mansions were built there during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These used elements from European buildings with some local motifs in the façade, but the spatial arrangement usually followed the traditional Bengali houses laid around courtyards. These remain as a distinct typology used by a certain class of people in a certain time of its history. House form changed with the change of the society, its culture and needs. However, some norms of spatial arrangement and the use of deep-rooted elements survive longer. A courtyard is one such element in Bengali houses. It plays the multipurpose role of a transitory space, a social space, a religious space, a climate modifier, a domain divider and so on. The general form of a Bengali house is that of rooms or huts surrounding a court-yard. With the increasing availability of developed means and materials, changes are brought in the construction type, use of materials, layout, etc. These lead towards further transformation of the form. Even when additional floors were added, the general layout remained around an inner court retaining the horizontal relationship with the ground. Open terraces on the upper floors sometimes substituted courts.

3.2.1 Morphology

Morphology of about a thousand years old Dhaka is based on *chowks* (Market-squares) and *mahallas* (cluster of houses around a *chowk* or along a linear street). In their external appearances, all streets being avenues for selling goods are bazaars. *Mahallas* cannot be identified as they are hidden behind the bazaar or street façade. In social location, *mahallas* are internal family enclaves relating to the house and bazaars are external. However, this pattern gave birth to two distinct forms of *mahallas* based on subsequent plot divisions. This also expresses differences in the socio-economic structure of the localities.

The first form, mainly found in Hindu dominated *mahallas*, is along a narrow strip of land up to 40m long with a road front of approximately 2.5 to 3.5 and height of up to four stories. Being narrow and deep, there are no openings on the sidewalls, inner courts are the only source for light and ventilation. Despite having several small courts, the interior is generally dark and stifling. The linear site has an access road in front and a canal or service lane at the rear part. This pattern took shape in the pre-colonial period when the indigenous city was dependent on natural and manmade waterbodies for drinking water, waste disposal, transport and communication. Therefore plot subdivision had to take into account the street (formal access) and the service (back), progressively creating the pattern. But role of trade and the commercial value of the plot requiring a road frontage for each plot, and the use of the plots as shop-houses, played a major role in forming the pattern. The ever-changing second category is served with intricate network of -lanes and by-lanes grown out of sub-division. Being loosely built, it is perceived through the periphery walls. These were basically developed and occupied for residential purpose. However, with the development of native towns during the colonial period, canal based drainage system decayed. With organized service, houses reverted to original form, the popular and persistent second form was thus built around a courtyard. The occupation and category of people according to class also varied in these two distinct categories of growth. Businessmen, craftsmen or people from particular occupational group, who were dominantly Hindu, occupied the first type. Most of them needed the use of road frontage for their livelihood. Well-off people and nobles related to the administration,

agriculture and trades, or people from different cultures like the Europeans, Armenians or the North Indians usually inhabited the second type.

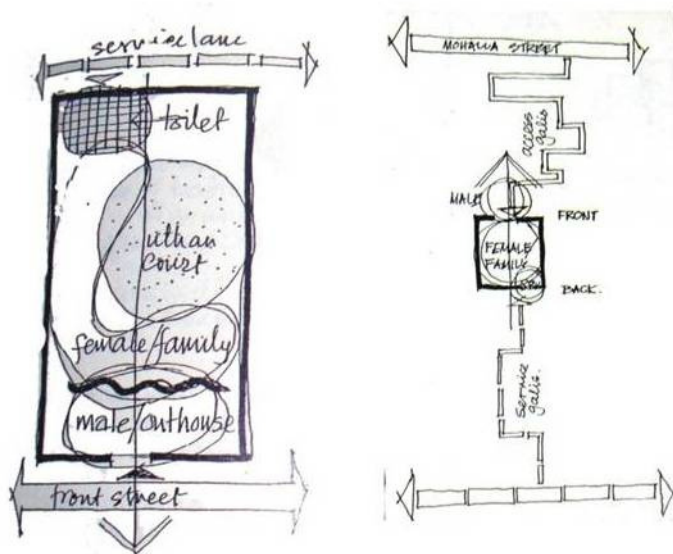


3.2.2 Traditional Houses in Dhaka

Mansions in Dhaka were built along the riverfront enjoying the bounty of the south and the river until it became crowded during the early twentieth century. Most other parts of the city had spontaneous growth along the winding narrow streets. Entries to the plot and the house guided by the road location. The traditional concept of south-facing house was not always possible to lay because of site orientation. The entry leads to the drawing room. The counterpart of the rural outhouse. The public of the house is synonymous with the front or formal domain. If space permits, a veranda and a yard would front the public rooms. The front leads towards the inner courtyard, often along a symmetric road or through a narrow passage by passing the public domain. On the ground floor, rooms are arranged around the inner court, sometimes fronted by a veranda overlooking the court often acts as the major and the only circulation space connecting the rooms. Internal stairs are placed depending on the size of the house. This part is the female domain with restricted access, which accommodates multifarious household activities and services. Thus the courtyard is the threshold transient semi-public space between the habitable rooms-the private territory and the living(sitting)room-the public territory. It is also the center of many domestic activities and a place of social interactions including celebrations and ritual rooms, if not directly accessible from it, maintain a conceptual

relationship with it making a court the focus of the house. The relationship is horizontal and as the linkage progresses the degree of privacy changes. The long proven climatic considerations like south wind, adequate rain protection and shade etc. are followed in the special arrangement.

The courtyard creates a pleasant microclimate and ensures necessary light and ventilation in the introvert houses in urban context. It acts as a cool sink allowing the cooler air to gather at night. During the day, it is shaded by its surroundings and the warm air rises lowering the pressure. This induces air changes in the adjoining rooms and spaces. Houses require constant comfort ventilation through exposure to breeze a warm-humid climate as in Bengal. Due to the arrangement of rooms around an open courtyard, which meets the criterion, most parts of these houses are single room depth with a veranda, which allows good cross ventilation.



Plan and zoning in a typical
Old dhaka housing

3.3 Open space

In land use planning, urban open space is open space areas for “parks”, “green spaces”, and other open areas. The landscape of urban open spaces can range from playing fields to highly maintained environments to relatively natural landscapes. They are commonly open to public access, however, urban open spaces may be privately owned. Areas outside of city boundaries, such as state and national parks as well as open space in the countryside, are not considered urban open space. Streets, piazzas, plazas and urban squares are not always defined as urban open space in land use planning.

3.3.1 Objective of open space

- Development of fully linked open space system
- Preservation of national heritage features
- Full range of open spaces including natural lands, parks pedestrian links etc
- Enhancement of views to and from open space
- Creation of community meeting spaces in focal areas
- Variety of street section standard reflecting local context and character.
- Use of high quality of landscape.

- **3.4 Civic space**

In conjunction with Street Corridors, Civic Spaces help create a strong framework for the urban fabric of the city. They create destinations, focal points and public places for social and cultural activities, bringing the community and the public together. Seamless integration of Street Corridors and Civic Spaces is important to the success of both.

Civic Spaces create a sense of community and identity. Without these spaces, people often feel less connected to each other and their community.

Successful Civic Spaces have many amenities and the opportunity for multiple activities in all seasons. Different Civic Spaces have different purposes and a mix of these throughout the city are important to provide a balance of public destinations.

To ensure Civic Spaces are well-used the following must be considered in their design:

- a mix of uses/activities within each civic space
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to consider lighting, design of adjacent buildings, relationship of civic space to the street, landscaping, etc

3.4.1 Six Civic Spaces

- **Natural Area**
 - areas with significant or environmentally sensitive natural vegetation, naturally-occurring water or some other natural feature
 - it may have paths, trails or picnic areas
 - it may be independent of surrounding building facades
 - development must consider its potential impact on natural areas, both nearby and those linked to the development through a natural ecological system - eg. stormwater run-off or a location upstream from some area, in compliance with the City's most current *Natural Areas Report*

- **Green**

- is an open space that provides for programmed or non-programmed leisure and/or recreational activity
- it could be either passive, such as picnicking, or active, like sports fields
- it primarily consists of manicured lawn and trees, is naturalistically disposed and may be spatially defined by landscaping rather than building facades

- **Parkway**

- is a broad, landscaped linear promenade-like open space that divides two lanes of a street
- buildings along the street shall be oriented toward the parkway
- predominantly green with soft surfaces and a hard surface walkway down the center
- there are no permanent buildings permitted in the parkway
- there may be hard surface components within the parkway
- walkways and other areas shall be lit at night
- each block must connect with the next to create a seamless linear park for the entire length of the street
- it may be interrupted by cross-streets
- amenities may include benches, informal seating, specialized landscaping, small activity centres - eg. play area, bandstands, lighting, kiosks, public art, water features, large chess game, exercise equipment, etc.
- pedestrian access is from the adjacent street or the adjacent parkway block and pedestrian crossings must be well-designed and take priority over vehicle movement

- **Square**

- is an open space that is spatially defined by building facades and lined with streets on at least two sides
- it has a mix of hard and soft surfaces
- it will include amenities such as benches, informal seating, garbage cans, bandstands, lighting, kiosks, movable chairs and table, public art, water or other landscaping features
- commercial activity is encouraged at street level in buildings surrounding it and development will be oriented toward the square
- access shall be primarily pedestrian from adjacent buildings and sidewalks

- **Plaza**

- is an open space that is smaller than a square and spatially defined by building facades with a street lining no more than two sides
- it is predominantly hard surfaced
- it shall include amenities such as benches, informal seating, garbage cans, bandstands, lighting, kiosks, movable chairs and table, public art, water or other landscaping features
- commercial activity is encouraged at street level in its surrounding buildings and development shall be oriented toward the plaza
- access will be primarily pedestrian from adjacent buildings and sidewalks

- **Pocket Park**

- is a small open space designed for localized uses such as a playground, single small playing court, benches, water feature, specialized landscaping, or community garden
- the intent is for informal, unstructured, unprogrammed uses for nearby residents/workers

- the design of the pocket park must be done in conjunction with adjacent buildings, which will overlook and enclose the space to ensure a sense of security and monitoring of the space.

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDIES

4.1 DILLI HAAT

Dilli Haat is an open-air food plaza cum craft bazaar located in Delhi, run by Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC). At present Delhi has two such bazaars, one near the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on Sri Aurobindo Marg, opposite INA Market on Sri Aurobindo Marg established in 1994. The second, Dilli Haat is situated in Pitampura, in North Delhi, at Netaji Subash Place was established in April 2008. Dilli Haat has permanent food stalls representing each state of India, giving a complete variety of tastes available all over India, while the crafts stall change every 15 days.

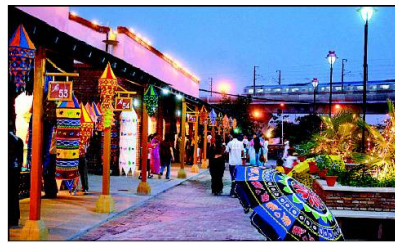
4.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

Dilli Haat was established jointly by Delhi Tourism (DTDC), Govt. of Delhi and NDMC, D.C. (Handicrafts) & D.C. (handlooms), Ministry of Textiles & Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India and opened in March 1994. Around 2003, this market became fully wheelchair-accessible, including an accessible bathroom. This is a relative rarity in India. Delhi's second *Dilli Haat*, the Dilli Haat, Pitampura, also was developed by DTTDC in Pitampura, close to Pitampura TV Tower and spread over 7.2 hectares, was opened in April 2008. There are plans to open more Dilli Haats all over Delhi.

4.1.2 IDEA

This place works as a destination point for all the people of Delhi. Over the years, Dilli Haat has become a venue of crafts, music, dance and cultural festivals, for example India's first comic convention, Comic Con India was organized at Dilli Haat, INA, in February 2011. There are also stalls of crafts from all over India, and from a variety of cultural traditions of India. Unlike the traditional weekly market, the village Haat, Dilli Haat is permanent. Some shops are permanent but other sellers are rotated, usually for fifteen days. Products offered may include rosewood

and sandalwood carvings, embellished camel hide footwear, sophisticated fabric and drapery, gems, beads, brassware, metal crafts, and silk and wool fabrics. Shows promoting handicrafts and handlooms are held at the exhibition hall in the complex. To sell wares, there is an application process and spaces are allocated according to which state the seller is from. In all, Dilli Haat, INA Market has 62 stalls allotted on a rotational basis to craftsmen a payment of INR 100 per day for a maximum period of 15 Days.



4.1.3 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The architectural features of the complex have been especially designed in the traditional north Indian style, with brickwork jali (lattice) and stone roofs.

A hall in the complex specifically caters to exhibitions of the handlooms and handicrafts. A souvenir shop, also displays attractive ethnic products.

The small thatched roof cottages and kiosks, without any concrete structures provide a village atmosphere.

The shops are set up on platforms, which act as a link in the Bazar design. The courtyards between the shops are paved in stone and interspaced with grass to retain a visual softness.

The landscaping of the area incorporates colourful flowering shrubs and trees, thus the entire complex is in harmony with the environment.

4.2 PARC DE LA VILLETTE

Paris, 1982-1998

ARCHITECT: BERNARD TSCHUMI

The design for the Parc de la Villette was selected from over 470 international competitors. The objectives of the competition were both to mark the vision of an era and to act upon the future economic and cultural development of a key area in Paris. As described in the competition, La Villette was not intended as a simple landscape replica; on the contrary, the brief for this “urban park for the 21st century” developed a complex program of cultural and entertainment facilities.

4.2.1 IDEAS

La Villette could be conceived of as one of the largest buildings ever constructed — a discontinuous building but a single structure nevertheless, overlapping the site’s existing features and articulating new activities. It opposes the landscape notion of Olmstead, widespread during the 19th century, that “in the park, the city is not supposed to exist.” Instead, it proposes a social and cultural park with activities that include workshops, gymnasium and bath facilities, playgrounds, exhibitions, concerts, science experiments, games and competitions, in addition to the Museum of Science and Technology and the City of Music on the site. At night during the summer, the broad playing fields become an open-air movie theater for 3,000 spectators. The park currently accommodates around eight million visitors a year.

4.2.2 ACTIVITIES

The Parc de la Villette boasts activities that engage all people of all ages and cultural backgrounds. The park is a contemporary melting pot of cultural expression where local artists and musicians produce exhibits and performances. On the periphery of the park lies the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, the largest science museum in Europe. There is a convention center and an I-MAX theatre. The park acts as a connection between these exterior functions. Concerts are scheduled year round, hosting local and mainstream musicians. Dividing the park is the Canal de l'Ourcq, which has boat tours that transport visitors around the park and to other sites in Paris. Festivals are common in the park along with artist conventions and shows by performers.

4.2.3 GARDENS

The Parc de la Villette has a collection of ten themed gardens that attract a large amount of the park's visitors. Each garden is created with a different representation of architectural deconstructionism and tries to create space through playfully sculptural and clever means. While some of the gardens are minimalist in design, others are clearly constructed with children in mind. Le Jardin du Dragon (The Garden of the Dragon) is home to a large sculptural steel dragon that has an 80 ft slide for children to play on.

The gardens range in function; where some gardens are meant for active engagement, others exist to play off of curiosity and investigation or merely allow for relaxation.

4.2.4 ARCHITECTURAL DECONSTRUCTIVISM AND THE PARK

There have been many criticisms of the park since its original completion. To some, the park has little concern with the human scale of park functions and the vast open space seem to challenge the expectation that visitors may have of an urban park. Bernard Tschumi designed the Parc de la Villette with the intention of creating a space that exists in a vacuum, something

without historical precedent. The park strives to strip down the signage and conventional representations that have infiltrated architectural design and allow for the existence of a “non-place.” This non-place, envisioned by Tschumi, is the most appropriate example of space and provides a truly honest relationship between the subject and the object.

Visitors view and react to the plan, landscaping, and sculptural pieces without the ability to cross-reference them with previous works of historical architecture. The design of the park capitalizes on the innate qualities that are illustrated within architectural deconstructivism. By allowing visitors to experience the architecture of the park within this constructed vacuum, the time, recognitions, and activities that take place in that space begin to acquire a more vivid and authentic nature. The park is not acting as a spectacle; it is not an example of traditional park design such as New York City’s Central Park. The Parc de la Villette strives to act as merely a frame for other cultural interaction.

4.2.5 LIMITATIONS

The park embodies anti-tourism, not allowing visitors to breeze through the site and pick and choose the sites they want to see. Upon arrival in the park, visitors are thrust into a world that is not defined by conventional architectural relationships. The frame of the park, due to its roots in deconstructivism, has tries to change and react to the functions that it holds within.



CHAPTER 5: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

5.1 HOTEL

ACCOMMODATION

Total room= 60

Each room= 360 sft

Total accommodations area=60x360=21600 sft

RECEPTION, LOBBY AND WAITING= 1000 SFT

RESTAURANTS= 2000 SFT

ADMINISTRATION

Manager's room with Assistant= 300 SFT

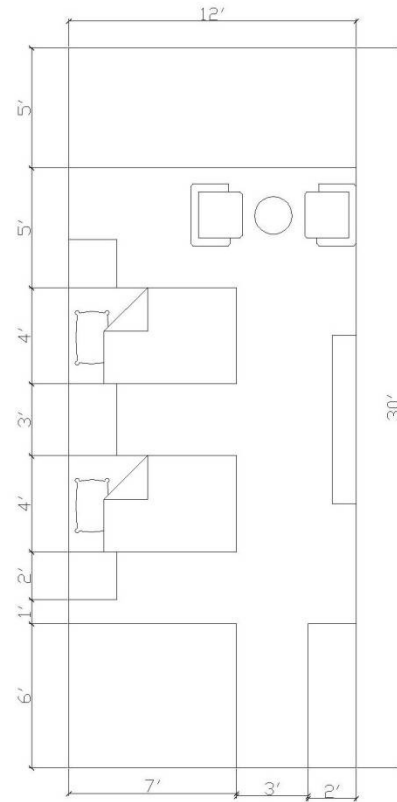
Meeting room= 200 SFT

Total=500 sft

SERVICE

Laundry= 200 sft

Store= 100 sft



typical room layout of a hotel with dimension

Kitchen= 500 sft

Store= 200 sft

TOTAL AREA OF THE HOTEL=21600+2000+1000+500+500+200+30% CIRCULATION

=25100+7530= **32630 SFT**

Hotel was being proposed because of three reasons. Firstly the people who come to Chawk Bazar for business, they don't have any place for short staying. This reason hampers the business a lot. Secondly, because of the shortage of space in residence, people of old Dhaka can't allow their guests to visit and stay with them for some days. So they need a place where they can make their guests stay. Thirdly, foreign tourists are another main stream of people who want to stay in such a place from where they can get to know about Dhaka city very easily. In Dhaka city old Dhaka is the only place from where they can visit most of the historic place of Dhaka city very easily. These are the three reasons of proposing a hotel in this place.

5.2 SPORTS FACILITIES

FITNESS CENTER

Exercise area for female= 1000 sft (15 female at a time)

Trainer's room= 200 sft

Storage= 150 sft

Shower room= 200 sft

Drying room= 200 sft

Toilet= 250 sft

Locker room= 250 sft

Total = 2250sft

Exercise area for male= 2000 sft (30 male at a time)

As no of male is double than no of female in this area.

Trainer's room= 250 sft

Storage= 150 sft

Shower room= 300 sft

Drying room= 300 sft

Toilet= 350 sft

Locker room= 300 sft

Total = 3650sft

INDOOR GAMES ROOM= 3800 SFT

SWIMMING POOL= 4500 SFT

Office area= 300 sft

Total area of the sports zone= $2250+3650+3800+4500+30\%$ circulation= $14200+4260=$ **18460 SFT**

There is a huge lacking of open space to play in old Dhaka. Old Dhaka people badly need a place for playing or just recreational purpose. So a sports facility centre is being proposed to fulfill this need. To

give the encouragement of playing Traditional Bangladeshi games such as Kabadi, Dariabandha, Golla chut, and many more there will be special courts for those games. There are being outdoor games facilities as well as indoor games facilities like table tennis, card and board games, etc.

5.3 MULTIPURPOSE HALL

Main Hall= 19000 sft

Green room with changing rooms and toilet= 400 sft

Store= 100 sft

Control room= 300 sft

Toilets= 200 sft

Total=20,000 sft

A multi purpose hall or community center is being proposed as old dhaka people has no bigger community hall for their wedding or any cultural function. They have North Boko Hall but it is too small for any big function as old dhaka people is used to do. I have provide a free open space in round floor so that they can use it as they want.

5.4 OLD DHAKA FOOD COURT

Restaurant=9000 sft

Kitchen area= 800 sft

Store= 200 sft

Total=10,000 sft

A old dhaka food court is being proposed where people can get each and every items of dhaka traditional foods. All the famous foods of dhaka will come to one place and people can enjoy those in one place. This food court will make that place more vibrant as we are very fonf of foods.

5.5 DHAKA CITY MUSEUM

GALLERY

Display area=16000 SFT

ADMINISTRATION

Director's room= 400 sft

Assistant director's room= 300 sft

Conference room= 600 sft

Reception, lobby and waiting= 500 sft

Total= 1800 sft

Library= 600 sft

Publication= 400 sft

Archive and research

Seminar hall= 500 sft

Documentation room= 300 sft

Data collector room= 400 sft

Store= 100 sft

Workshop= 200 sft

Total area of the gallery= **25000 SFT**

A dhaka city museum is being proposed here at the place where 4 leaders were killed and which will make that museum a significant structure in a significant place. This museum will exhibit all the information about dhaka city through models, documents, pictures. As tourists are going to come here to start their journey to dhaka city, this museum can be a good start of knowing our city. Moreover , an archive about dhaka city is proposed here so that we, the architecture students and as well as architects can collect any kind of information and documents very easily. This can be a good way to preserve all the information about our city.

Total build able area= $32,630+18,460+20,000+10,000+25,000=1,06,090$ SFT

5.6 80% of the site will be open space park and play field.

Purpose of the open spaces

- There will be a place where many kind of kiosks of different crafts and boutiques will place where people can come and buy their favorite stuffs. It will be like a destination point for all the people of Dhaka city where they can get a whole flavor of Dhaka city.
- There will be a open space covered with lots of trees where cultural functions can be held like Pahela Baishakh, Pahela Falgun, small fairs etc.
- An amphitheater is being proposed for many kind of programs, concert and sometimes for traditional items like snake games, monkey games and many more.
- There will be a proper significant play field for children to get their own place.
- A continuous water stream will flow throughout the site so that not only people but also wild life creatures also create a eco system for themselves.
- There will be different types of ghats so that people can come close to water and enjoy it.
- A big chunk of open space is being left for football fields, basketball fields, badminton fields, kabadi fields and etc. as the people of old Dhaka can't get the concept of having a big play field or a 'maydan' like place.
- At the edge of west and north side there will be a chunk of space with a plenty of tress more like a forest where people can have limited access but this can be a wonderful place for birds to stay.

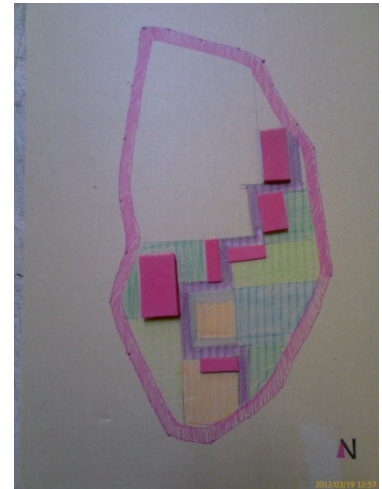
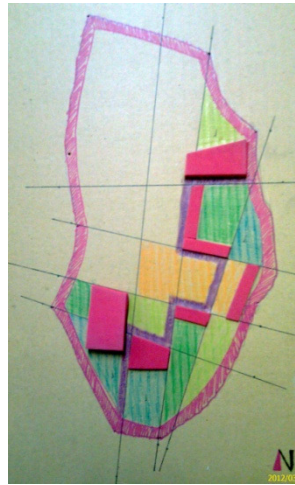
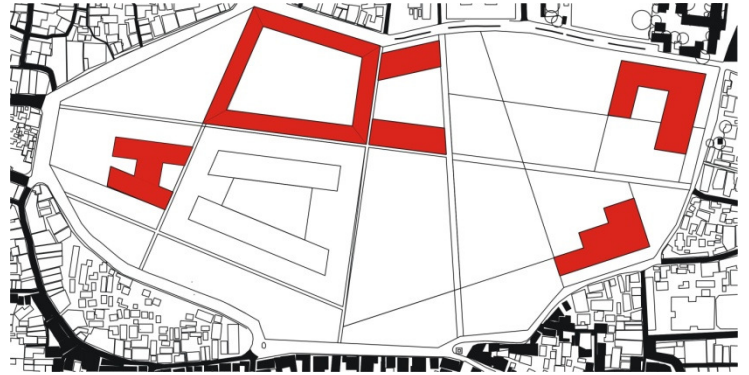
Besides all these landscape, a straight path for people to pass and a underground pass for cars are also proposed to reduce the congestion of traffic at the periphery of the site. A proper place is left from the site for tampo stand near the Chawk bazar to reduce traffic jam

in the two nodes of Chawk bazaar. There is also have the provision of underground car parking for certain amount of area at night as they don't have a garage for car parking at

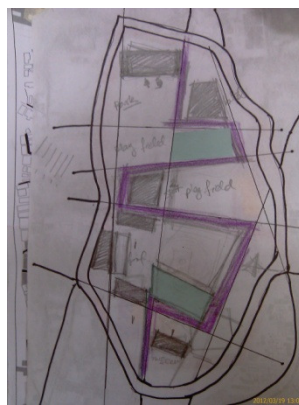
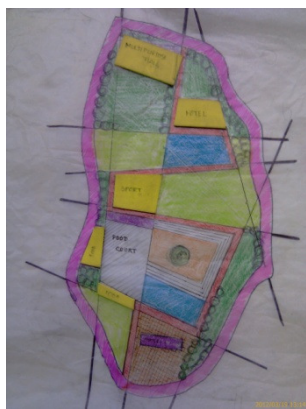
night. So when all the community activities is closed at night, the underground parking can be used by the inhabitants of certain amount of areas near the site.

CHAPTER 6: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

6.1 PHASE 1



At the first phase of the design development I took some reference lines from the surrounding roads which point to the site. Then I started putting all the functions according to these lines. Firstly I spread out all the functions throughout the site and create a pathway referring the lines.



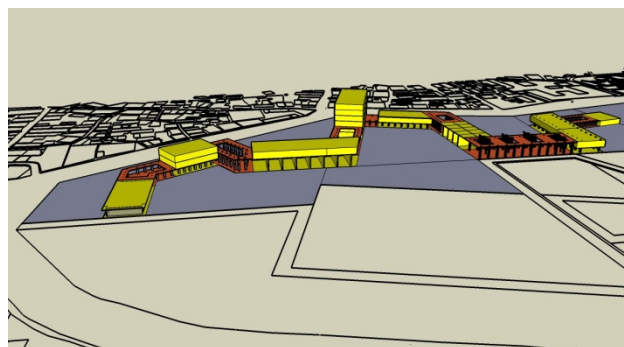
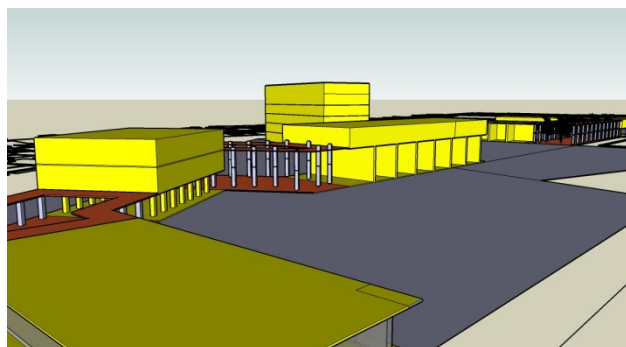
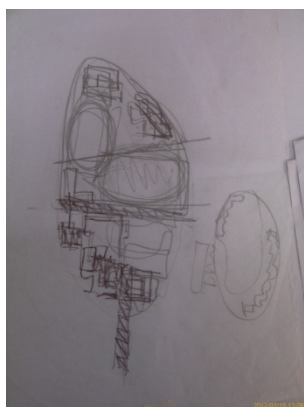
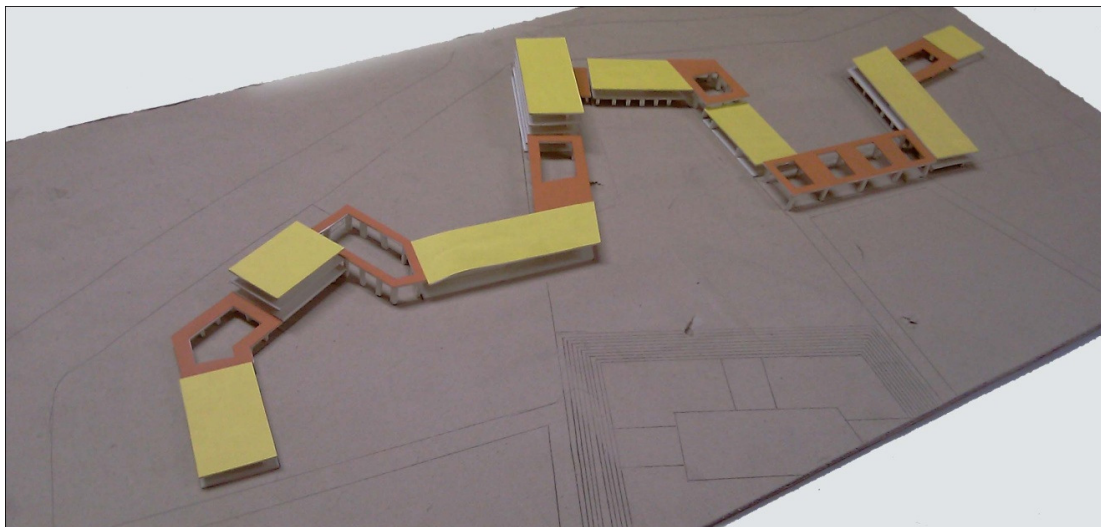
6.2 PHASE 2

In second phase I squeezed all the functions in one side of the site and the rest of the place provided for open field, amphitheater, and other landscape elements.



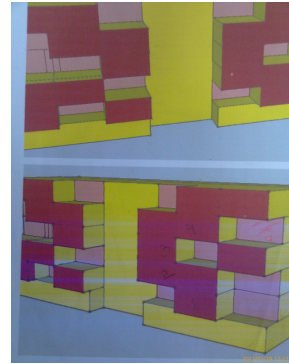
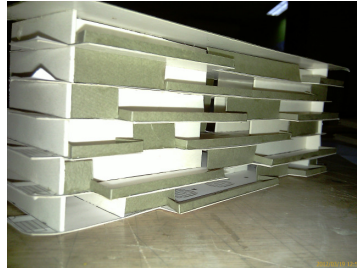
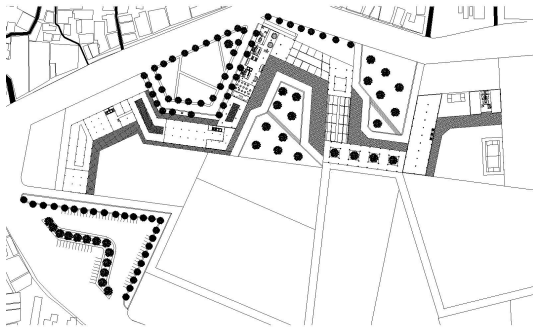
I put museum at the most south side of the site because this is the place where 4 leaders were killed and which will make that museum a significant structure in a significant place. Then I put multipurpose hall and the hotel so that they can get the better and easier accessibility from road. Then at the central place of the whole structure I put the food court so that it can keep the area vibrant and the last function of the structure is sports center to keep it closer to the play field.





6.3 PHASE 3

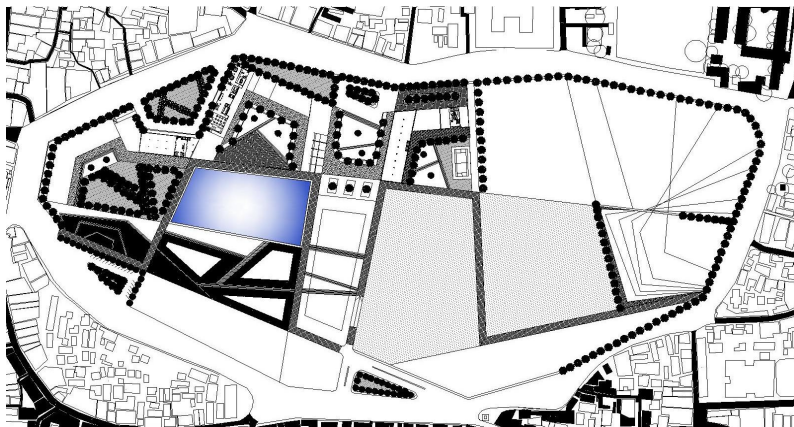
Then I started doing detail planning of the building block.



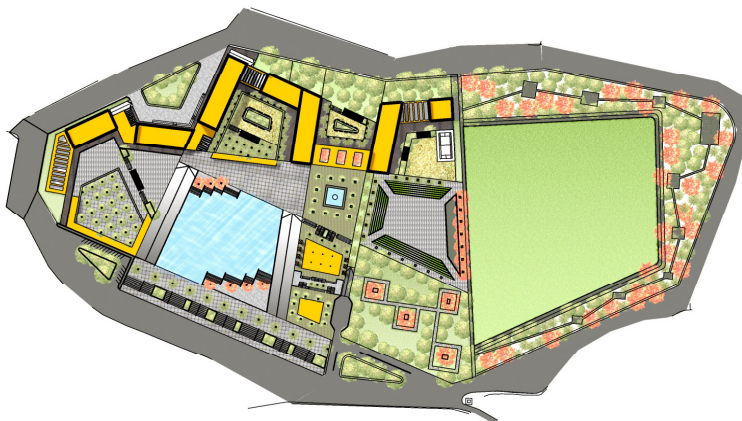
6.4 PHASE 4

In this phase I started doing the landscape of the rest of the sites.

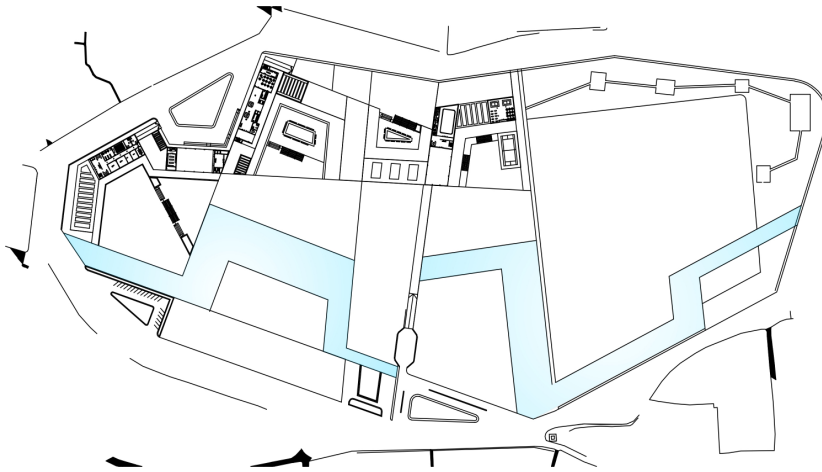
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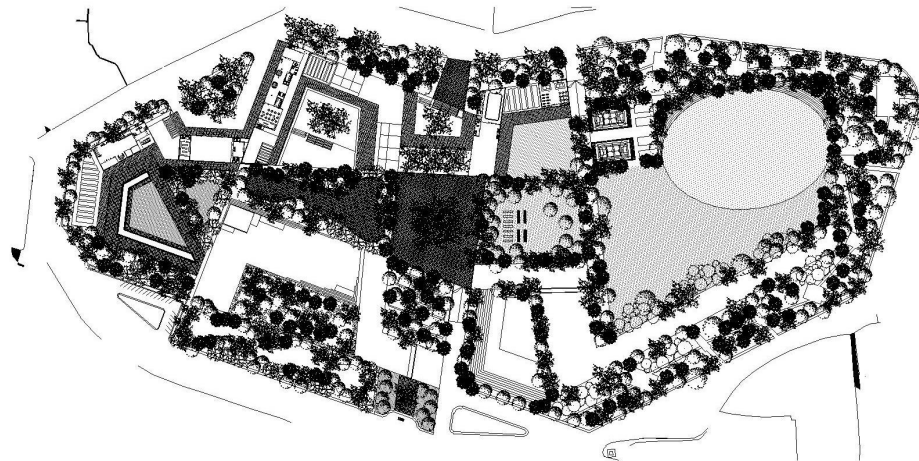
6.4.2



6.4.3

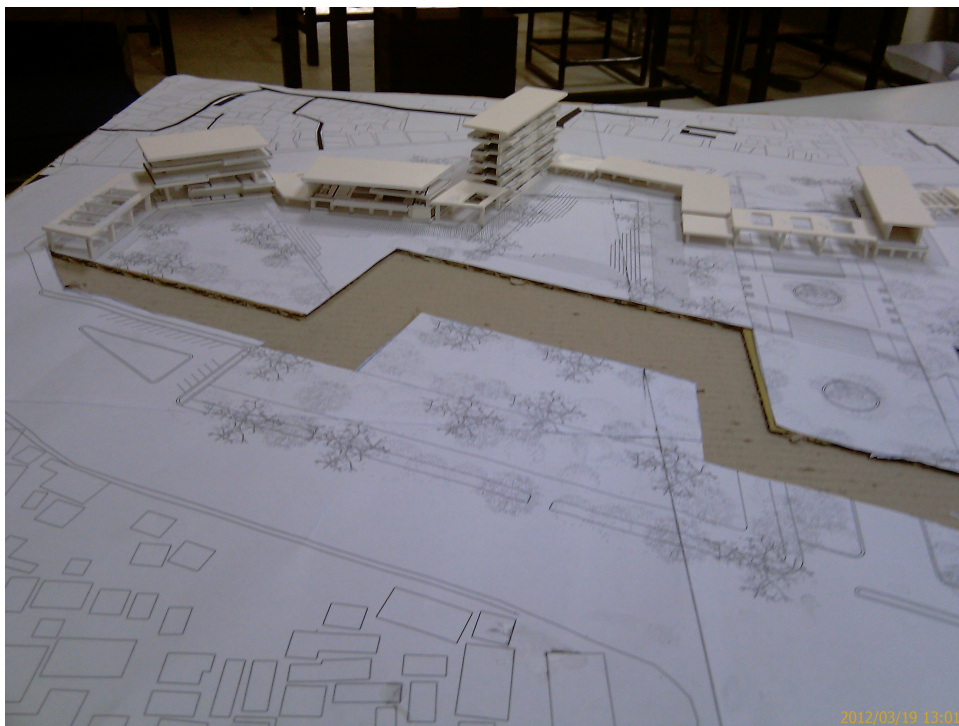
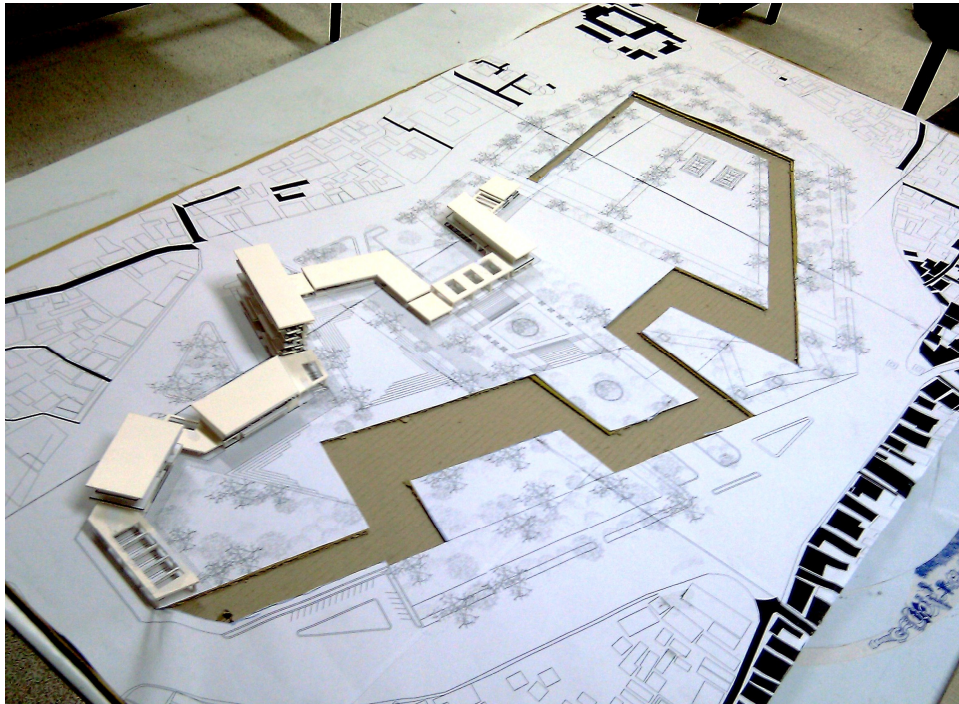


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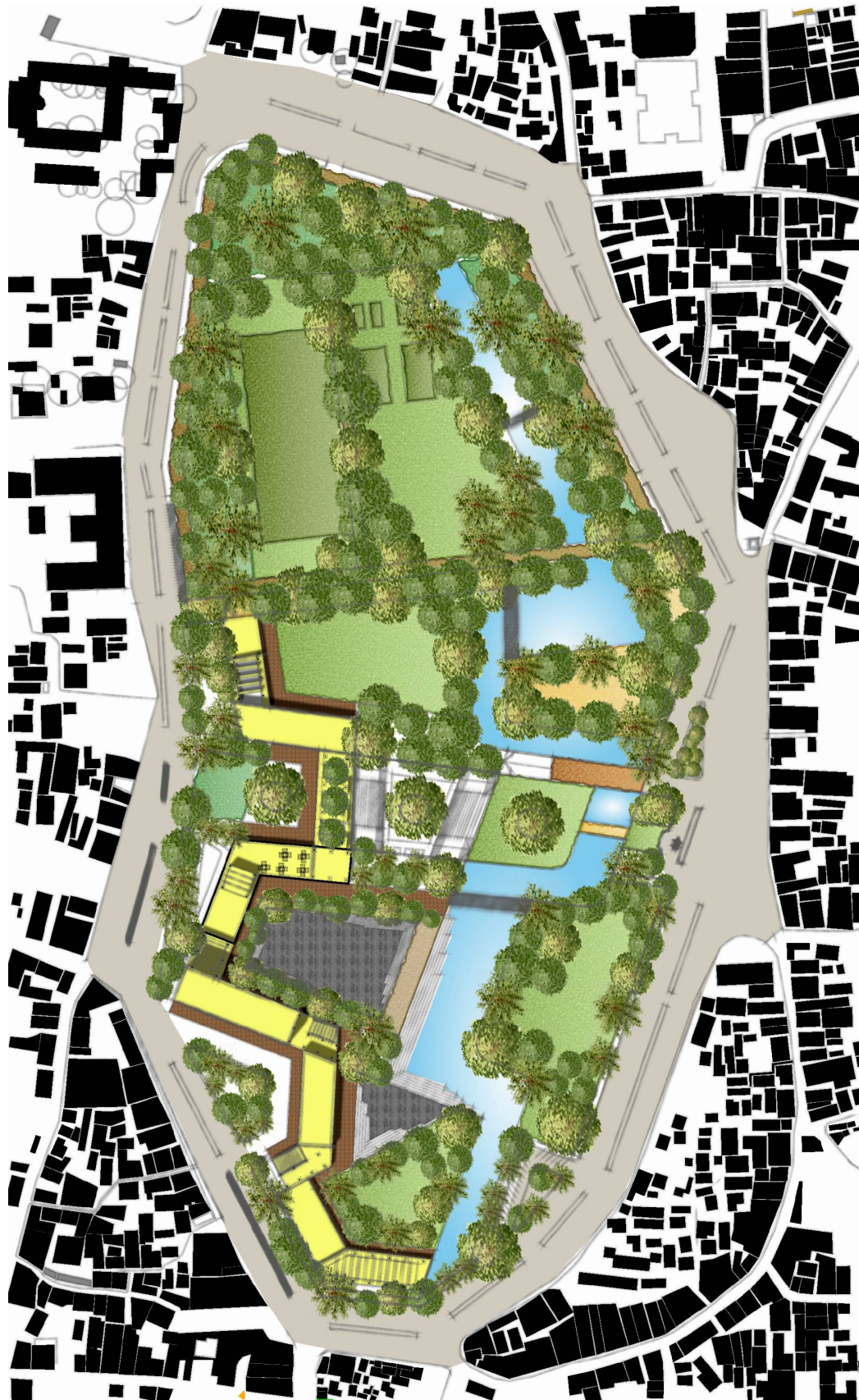


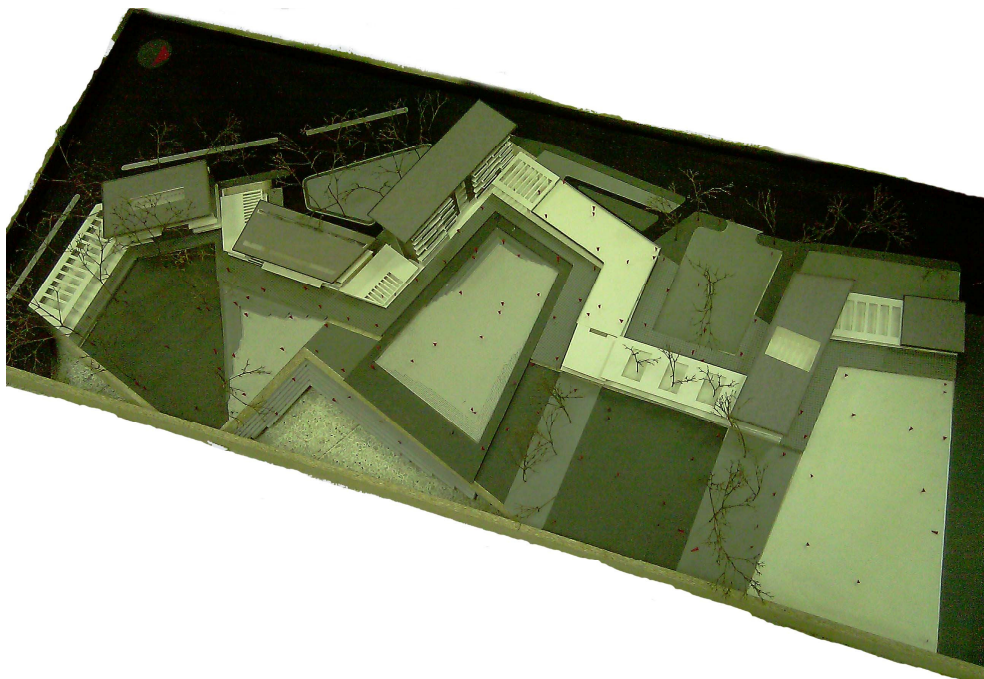
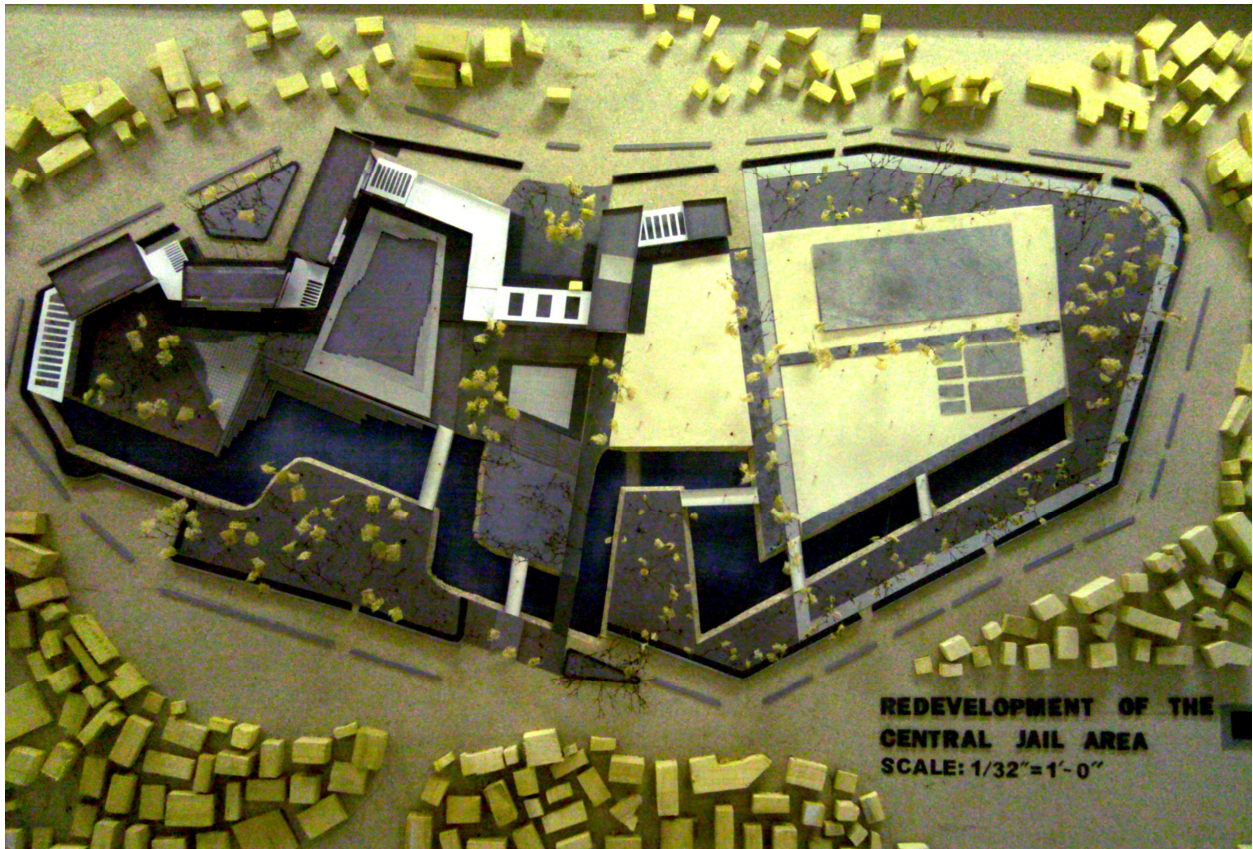
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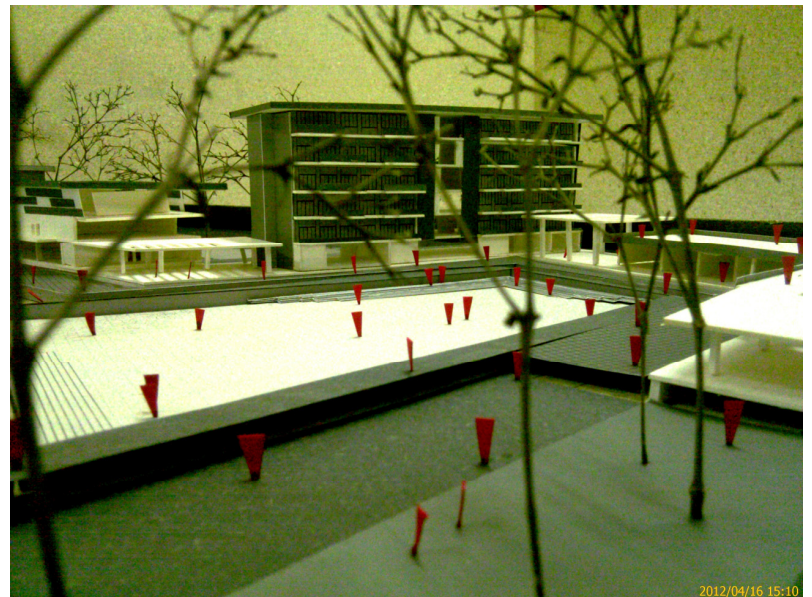
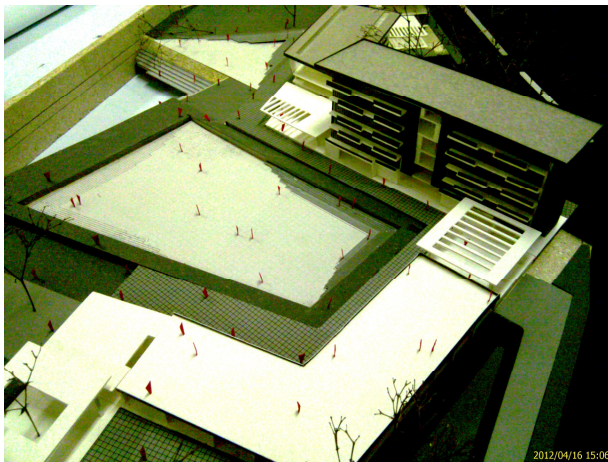
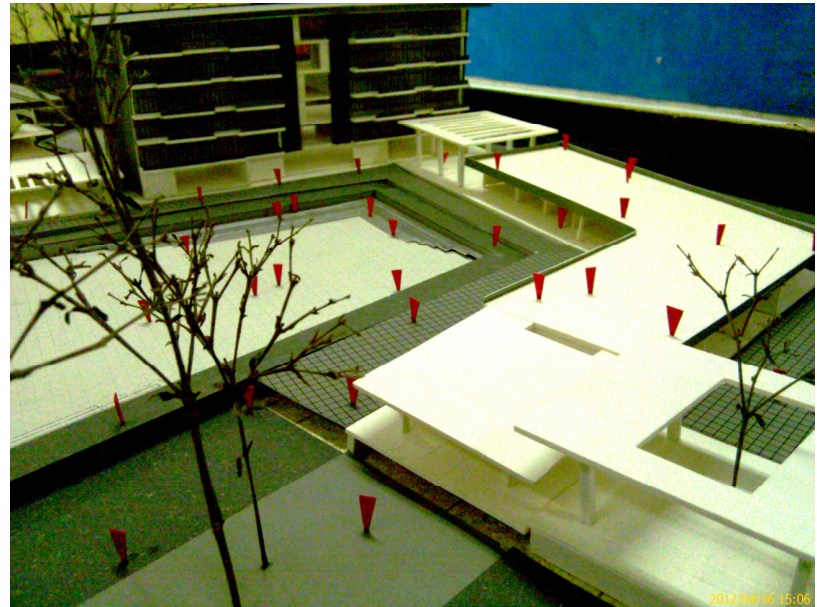
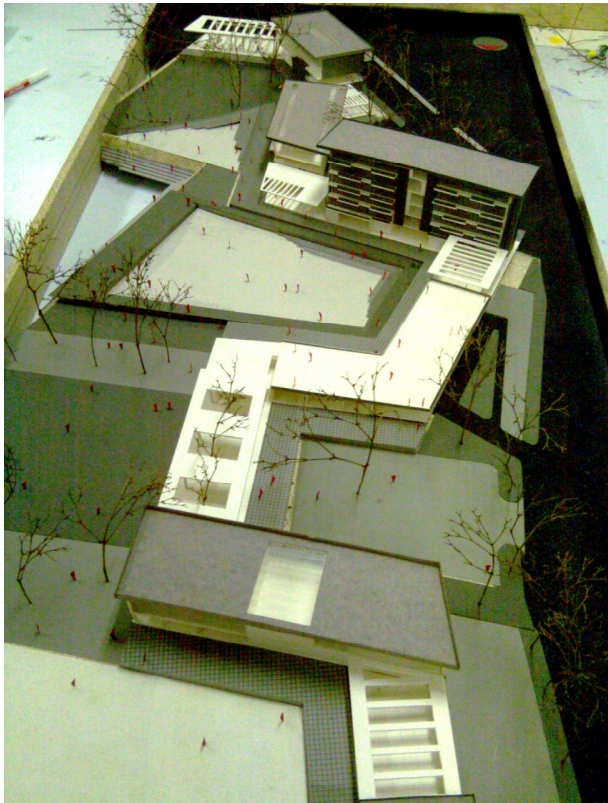


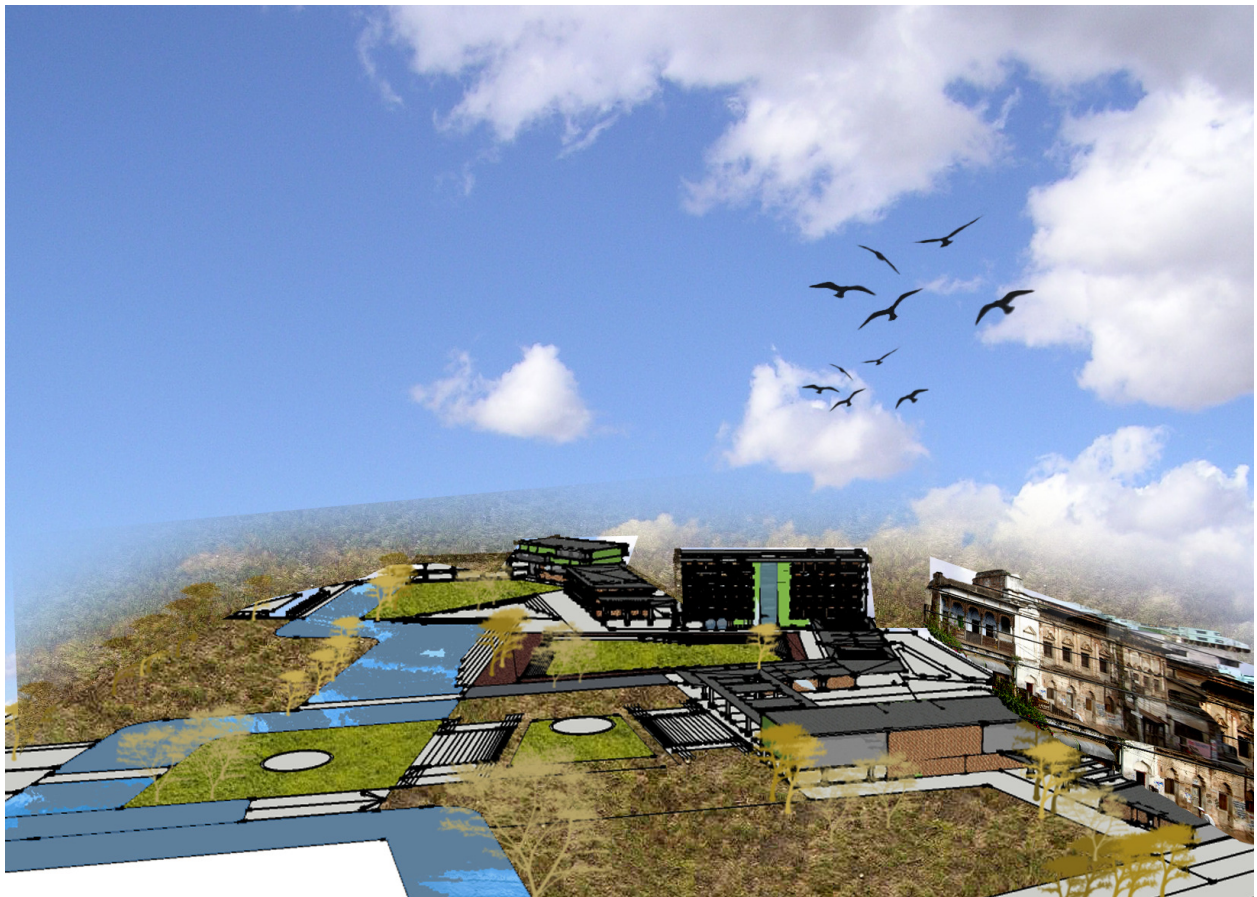


6.5 FINAL PHASE











CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

Through this project some of the urban problems can be solved and as well as the civic facilities which the people of old Dhaka are deprived from can be offered. If government take a step like this to build a civic zone in old Dhaka after relocation of the jail, this place can be a destination point for not only the people of old Dhaka but also the people of whole Dhaka and tourists.

But above all these things the main reason why this project can contribute to the society is to make people realize about the gradual declination of old Dhaka essence. People will not realize this unless or until people won't go there and visit old Dhaka. When most of the people of Dhaka city will go and visit, they will realize that the history of Dhaka should be preserved.

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